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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1866. NO. 276.

CITY ITEMS.

Extra Attractions

At No. 60 Fifth Street.

Consumption, its Cause and Cure.

Dr. O'Toole, Proprietor and Founder of the Consumption Hospital, New York city, who for the past ten years has sent his Medicines for the cure of Consumption to all parts of the world by express, has decided on visiting Pittsburgh and other large cities of the Union. He is at present staying at the Merchant's Hotel, Smithfield street, where those suffering with any of the symptoms of this fatal disease can have the benefits of a personal interview and examination.

Dr. O'Toole's principles in the treatment of Consumption are based on the fact that all the distressing symptoms and miseries of this disease are caused by a thick, starch-like mucus or matter, which have lodged in the tubes leading to and from the air cells of the lungs. The exertion on the part of the sufferer to remove this starch like matter produces the *hacking or Tickling in the Throat, the Cough, pains in the Sides and Chest, Shortness of Breathing, Dizziness in the Head*, and other distressing symptoms of Consumption.

The remedies prepared by Dr. O'Toole for the cure of Consumption not only remove the corrupt matter from the Bronchial Tubes, and air cells of the Lungs, but also heals such parts as may have suffered by ulceration or tubercles. There is scarcely a street or avenue in New York city where there do not reside patients who have been cured of Consumption by these Medicines.

The New York *Dispatch*, one of the most respectable of the Sunday press of this city, says:

EXPRESS, THE GLAD NEWS ARRIVE.—A while ago, we had occasion to refer to some extraordinary cases of Consumptives who had been under the treatment of a skillful practitioner of this city (Dr. O'Toole) and among them that of Mr. Conrad Fenner, with whom we had an interview yesterday. Mr. Fenner is now in the possession of full robust health and to every appearance, as able bodied a man as one would wish to see. If this statement is to be relied upon and we have no reason to doubt it, Dr. O'Toole is justly entitled to the gratitude and admiration which Mr. Fenner very freely expresses for him. Mr. Fenner's statement of his case is briefly this: "During the winter of '63 and '64, the disease (consumption) had made gradual inroads upon his health, and he placed himself under the treatment of a German physician, and was, sometime afterward, given up by him as incurable. He was at the time in the employ of Mr Simpson, confectioner, corner of Broadway and Howard Streets, who kindly allowed him to retain his situation, and drew his usual salary, although unable to perform the work of an able bodied man. In April, by the advice of the foreman, he placed himself under the care of Dr. O'Toole. At this time he was very much prostrated, experienced intense pain in the chest, and his difficulty in breathing was great, so much so as to absolutely cause a blackness in the face at times. In a word, his case had become desperate, and he realized the very nearness of death. The doctor inspired him with hope, gave him medicine, and advised him to remain with Mr. Simpson. In just seven weeks from this time he was able to do a full day's work, and is now, and has been since that time, in the full enjoyment of health, with not one vestige of the disease left." For a verification of this statement he refers all who may be interested to John Frazier, confectioner, No. 5 Catharine street, who was at that time foreman in Mr. Simpson's establishment. We also refer to him for the benefit of the afflicted everywhere."

Owing to professional engagements at his Hospital in New York and elsewhere, Dr. O'Toole cannot remain long in Pittsburgh, but medicines sent by express for treatment will be regularly supplied with his Medicines by the Adams Express Company. Patients in the more advanced stages of Consumption can, if desirable, be removed to the Hospital at New York city, where they will receive every attention at moderate cost. All letters should be addressed, Dr. M. C. O'Toole's Consumption Hospital, 1020 Eighth Sixteenth street, New York City. The Doctor can be consulted at the Merchant's Hotel, Pittsburgh, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Pittsburgh Grand Gift COncert.

Our Gift Concert will positively take place at City Hall, next Monday evening, July 30th. No further postponement necessary. Tickets selling rapidly. They will continue for sale at our office, No. 70 Fifth street, second floor, Chronicle Building, until the concert commences. Also, tickets can be had at our office, or send in their reports to-day, or Monday forenoon. We will receive no payment for tickets after the drawing commences. All agents must have our receipt in full bearing our seal, to show ticket holders, if necessary, that their tickets were paid for. We author zeno general agent to settle with local agents. All must apply to us in person or by letter for final settlement. See advertisement in another column. McDonald, Thompson & Co.

Graduated

Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
James McCune, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. Townsend, Brookfield, Ohio.
Samuel Clark, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hartman Berg, Shenango, Pa.
Wm. H. Kaufman, Arsenal, P. O., Pa.
W. P. Fulton, Granville, Ohio.
Jacob Black, shipping clerk, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John L. Werling, Duncan, Pa.
J. B. Donaldson, Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
Geo. Murphy, New Castle, Pa.
George Banfield, Johnstown, Pa.
Sam'l. K. Gordon, Allegheny, Pa.
Jas. Kelly, Belfair, Ohio.
All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diplomas of the College, as credentials of his proficiency, of his industry and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

Complimentary.

Tally Dispatch Office, Pittsburgh, July 21 1866.—Dr. George W. Spencer, Dear sir: Before leaving the city for Europe, I desire to return you my warmest thanks for the promptitude with which you did the last work I ordered at your office, and the [illegible] manner in and satisfactory manner in which it was executed. I have had some experience with dentists in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and it affords me deep gratification to be able to state that your work has given me far more satisfaction, in all respects, than that of any dentist with whom I have ever done business. I consider you, in short, one of the ablest and most superior dentists in the profession, and it will give me pleasure always to recommend such of my friends as may need the services of a dentist to your office, believing from my own knowledge and experience, of your character and capacity, that they could not secure the services of a gentleman who will treat them more liberally, or give them such thorough going satisfaction. Again thanking you for the excellent and extremely satisfactory manner in which you were pleased to execute the work you did for me, I remain yours, D. O'Neill. To Dr. Geo. W. Spencer, 254 Penn street.

Bell's Old Rye Whisky

Sold at Pfeuller's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, is superior to all others for medicinal use.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Will restore grey hair to its original color.

Cold Soda Water at Craig's.

Manufacturers Read.

Office of the Penn Salt works, at Saundry, Philadelphia, July 21st 1866.—Mr. John C. Cresson, President: If the statement below (which is from our books) is of any use to you, you are at liberty to use it. It was made, in April, May and June, 1865, 156½ tons of castings, and used 25 ton Chestnut coal, under boiler with no Anti-Incrustator. The same months of 1866, we made 353 tons of castings, and used 41 tons Chestnut coal, with one Anti-Incrustator in same boiler. Yours, &c., A. Cox, Manufacturing Superintendent and Partner of Cox, Whitman & Cox. Curtis S. Haven, Agent, corner of Wood and Third Streets.

The Portland Fire—A Card.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has all the losses at Portland, and will receive from them as stated the following testimonial:

PORTLAND, ME., July 9, 1866.

The undersigned having held policies in the North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., bear grateful testimony to the prompt and liberal manner the same have been adjusted and paid, thereby alleviating the losses sustained by the recent terrible conflagration. We cordially recommend the North American, of Hartford, to the confidence and patronage of the public:

C. F. Bennell	A. N. Noyes & Son.
Woodman, True & Co.	Charles Sawyer,
Jeremiah H. Wilde,	H. M. Payson,
Edwin S. Hovey,	S. Wright, M. D.,
Geo. M. Hay,	J. A. Shaw,
Thomas B. Partons,	S. H. Weeks,
Nathan Cleaves,	Wm. Senter, M. D.,
J. Woodman,	H. S. Kaler & Co.,
M. G. M. & L. A. Hovey by	S. B. A. Lafkin & Co.,
per S. Hovey, att'y.	J. Alfred & Co.,
Davis Brothers,	Joseph S. Jewett.
Jonathan Wilson,	

OFFICE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

JOHN B. ELDREDGE, JR., Secretary.

HARTFORD, July 13, 1866.

To the Patrons of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company:

The Old Connecticut takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that the disastrous conflagration in Portland, on the 4th of July, has in no way affected its soundness or prosperity. It has just declared a cash dividend, and the money is in bank ready to pay every dollar of its losses, most of which have been adjusted and paid. The losses already adjusted reduce its surplus to $17,000, which it is expected will be still further reduced by adjustment now being made. After paying every dollar of its losses, it has a cash surplus of $200 to $300, and declares every 30th day a dividend which will average a larger percentage of surplus than, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,
Burke's Building, 59 Fourth Street,
Agents for the above Company.

International Sculling Match.

The Clipper for July 28th contains a complete report. Pittock has it.

Several new books at Pittock's, this week.

They sell—The Young America photographs, at Pittock's.

The demand for Gold Pens and Wallets is unabated, at Pittock's.

Invisible Photographs, at Pittock's.

200 Albums left to sell off at small profits, at Pittock's.

Hamill Photographs, and 5,000 others, at Pittock's.

August Magazines, all ready, at Pittock's.

Beaver Academy.

For Young Men and Boys. Opens September 10, 1866 Rev. R. T. Taylor, eod

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., reopens September 11 Send for a catalogue. eod

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.

The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mazik & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisay Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mazik & Co., sole manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

A Well Known Fact,

That McClarran & McKennan have the best lamps in the city.

Bake no Mistake,

But go to McClarran & McKennan's for London Ale, Bryan's Stout, and Scotch Ale. 95 Market street.

Fruit Wax and Fly Paper.

Wholesale buyers and consumers should get the above at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REGULAR MEETING.

Gov. Dennison to Address the People of Allegheny—Arrangements for the September Convention—Special Committee Sent for General H. F. Butler—General Logan and Governor Morton to Come.

The County Committee met yesterday at the office of Messrs. Bayne & Shaffer, and transacted such business as was brought before it. The reports of the members from all sections of the county were highly favorable, and the utmost confidence of success prevails, notwithstanding the conservative alienation.

It was resolved that a Mass Convention be held early in September, and preliminary steps were taken in the matter. The Committee hope to secure the attendance of Gen. Butler, as will be seen by the following resolution which passed:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of two be appointed by the Chair, to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and in the name of this Committee, invite Major General B. F. Butler to address our people at the proposed mass demonstration in September next.

The Chair appointed Major Generals Negley and Pearson as said Committee.

A communication was received from General Moorhead, addressed to John W. Riddell, Esq., announcing that Gov. Dennison had agreed to address the Republicans of Allegheny county on his way home. The General will give due notice of the time at which the Governor will arrive, and the Committee will announce a programme and the time of meeting.

A communication was also received from Col. Francis Jordon, Chairman of the State Central Committee, in which he states that he had written to General Logan and Governor Morton, inviting them to address the September Convention. It is gratifying to announce that the distinguished gentlemen have promised to come, if possible.

The Committee will meet on every Thursday afternoon, at the office of Bayne & Shaffer, for the transaction of business.

Destructive Fires in the Oil Regions.

The gas tank of the Mahaffey well, situated on lease 216, Central Petroleum Farm, Petroleum Centre, exploded on Saturday afternoon. The Titusville *Herald* says: Soon the large tank containing about two hundred barrels of oil was in flames—scarcely a second elapsed—the burning oil was pouring down the ravine at a furious rate; hundreds of men congregated around the scene of disaster ready to render assistance. Mr. M. C. Martin, Agent of the Central Petroleum Company, and Edward Fox, Superintendent of the Company, showed what metal they were made of. In the midst of the flames they were seen with pick and shovel making dams to save the many large oil tanks below; others became inspired and went to work with a will. Mr. Fox, Mr. Howes, with his men, rendered great assistance, and it is entitled to much praise. Mahanney's railroad men were on the spot, and whenever was necessary until the burning oil was checked and the excitement over. Loss in oil, two hundred barrels. Total loss, $5,000.

From the Pithole *Record* we take the following; "About half-past three o'clock on Tuesday morning the boiler of the engine on No. 8 Seventh Farm, Cherry Run, exploded, killing the engineer, Augustus Rouse, who was thrown about 60 feet from the well and horribly mutilated. A cylinder was thrown through a large tank belonging to the Wade Well, containing about 600 barrels of oil, which immediately filled the engine house. The fire spread rapidly, burning 11 wells on the Seventh Farm, including Cattaraugus Nos. 12 and No. 3, and Wade Well, each producing from 25 to 125 barrels per day. It then communicated to the Cherry Run oil, destroying 11 wells, mostly producing. Loss of oil estimated at 3,000 barrels. The Cherry Valley Oil Co.'s tank, containing Wade Well oil, was the heaviest loser. No insurance. The United Petroleum Farm Association was engaged to the amount of $600. The large tanks of the Reed Well, filled with oil, were saved, although at one time on fire. An engineer, whose name we have not learned, gallantly braved the danger and extinguished the flames. If they had been burned, the property below to Oil Creek, including Rouseville, would certainly have been destroyed. The Reno Oil Co.'s tank on the Reno Railroad tripped over Cherry Run and 150 yards of track were destroyed. Entire loss estimated at $50,000.

EUROPEAN WAR.

The Condition of Austria Reviewed by an Austrian.

(Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.)

VIENNA, Sunday, July 8.

In the course of a week we have lived years, and the floods of events changes the situation with lightning speed. The first reports from the Northern Army were dreadful; they produced the impression of a disorder, such as hitherto was unknown with Austrian armies, and, according even to Prussian reports, did not actually occur in the battle of Koeniggratz (Sadowa). The several parts of the army are joining again, and will stand under the walls of Olmutz by to morrow. Benedek sought death in the battle. Running and Gablenz, according to the latest reports, have proved themselves worthy of their good name. Of the Austrian soldiers, public opinion is everywhere convinced that they have done their duty. The blame will not be lessened by the campaign in Bohemia. But the tactical dispositions of the Commander-in-Chief, the contradictory orders of the *Staff of armee*, and partly the management of the battle down to the battalions, were exceedingly faulty. Nevertheless the loss of one battle could never have had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people, which, however superficially enced and well-meaning a statesman may be to-day, with a broad connection with the citizens as well as the commissariat. The fatal lie is but the collective expression of their wants and desires, he can achieve but little in modern times. The public will sustain the armed forces does no longer suffice; want of initiative and of decision, destitution in statesmanship and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be easy, but put off it can now only be for a few weeks. History and the nature of things point to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centers of the Empire; in other things we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter. For the present there is no thought of an untouched stream of power and manliness; this to free from the ban should be our next task. And in our experiences the people are much more conservative than the newspaper writers look at upon with the eyes of those Bohemian authorities, who were first in flight and behind in everything else. Let us hope that all the honorable desires that to be saved from the danger of an invasion. Considering the enormous Prussian losses in the battle of Koeniggratz, the army at Olmutz, the vast distance from there to the Danube, the prospective liberation of our Northern army, and the unwillingness of the ally of Napoleon, our military condition appears anything else but desperate, and knowledge of mind and calm dangers portend greater dangers. An armistice of six weeks seems either too long or too short. Every day lost would be another step in the great problem, however, has been to combine as much as possible these rather opposite qualities and renditions. We have had opportunity to examine the two principles every day, in Austria, and we are free to say that the pianos of Steinway & Son have left all their competitors far in the rear of the accomplishment and realization of this difficult musical problem. Here we find unlimited power, with the capability to unite with it singing sweetness and a certain *liquidness* of tone altogether different from the percussion, but not without perfection of their mechanism and scale. The prolongation of sound of these pianos, is also a and hence a larger percentage of surplus than, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,
Burke's Building, 59 Fourth Street,
Agents for the above Company.

New York Philadelphiablates.

A call has been issued for a State Convention, to meet at Saratoga on the 9th of August, to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, under the Labadie call. The call, we are told, is in the language and spirit of the call (Philadelphia) those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the rebellion, and those who approve of the action of Congress by keeping loyal Representatives out of their seats, and loyal States out of the Union, are excluded from the invitation, and are not expected to participate in the preliminary meetings, or to take seats in the Convention."

The call is signed by the following names: Cornelius Vanderbilt, John A. Dix, Alex. T. Stewart, Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, Daniel Drew, Robert Bonner, Francis B. Cutting, Rodman Price, John Bryan, Marshall O. Roberts, and Sedgwick, John Jacob Astor, Hamilton Fish, Francis Skiddy, William B. Astor, Hamilton Fish, Francis Skiddy, Leonard W. Jerome, R. M. Blatchford, August Belmont, Andrew Williamson, Edmund W. Fiske, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Wm. H. Ludlow.

THE nomination of John Covode insures us a loyal Republican Representative in place of Dawson, from the Twenty-first district. There is no denying Covode's popularity at home, while his indefatigable perseverance will always win him a seat before the people. We heard a Democrat from that district say that Dawson would not be renominated against Covode.—*Johnstown Tribune-Democrat.*

General Ashby was arrested in Washington, Thursday, while passing through the city, for the crime of treason, but was bailed out in the sum of three thousand dollars.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Its Failure a National Calamity.

Equalization of Bounties.

Bill to Increase the Duty on Wool Passed.

Nebraska Bill Passed in the Senate.

Report in Favor of Senator Patterson.

Destitution in South Carolina.

Important Indian Treaties Consummated.

Present Army Laws to be Continued.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD BILL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1866.

The Army Bill.

Notwithstanding the great haste which has been manifested this week in legislation, two important bills are hanging between the Houses, the fate of which is doubtful. A Committee of Conference has failed to agree on a new Army bill, and although a new committee has been ordered, the differences are so wide between the Senate and House that it is feared that no bill will be passed. The principal difference arises from the House insisting on the incorporation in the army of several regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps. This the Senate and General Grant and Secretary Stanton have both informed the Military Committees that they shall regard the failure to pass a bill to increase the army as a national calamity.

The Bounty Question.

The other important measure is the tacking on to the Civil Appropriation Bill of the bill to equalize bounties. The House to day so amended its own bill, as to pay bounties to all soldiers, without distinction, and tacked the bill, as thus amended, to the Civil bill. The amount of State and local bounties which they have received. This will involve without doubt the expense of the old bill, and require an appropriation of $200,000,000.

The House also to-day without debate passed an amendatory bill, increasing principally the duties on wool. The rates are nearly the same as those imposed by the old bill, the last two weeks ago in the Senate.

Nebraska.

Mr. Wade, after a desperate fight against Mr. Sumner on one side, and the Democrats on the other, succeeded in passing the bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, which will unquestionably be vetoed by the President should it pass the House.

Case of Senator Patterson.

Mr. Poland reported the case of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, with a resolution declaring him entitled to his seat, which was afterwards changed into a joint resolution suspending for his benefit that part of the test oath, which requires the deponent to swear that he has never sought, accepted, or attempted to exercise any office whatever under a Government hostile to the United States. This resolution passed the Senate, there being but two dissenting votes, Messrs. Wade and Chandler, and is now in the House for concurrence.

Internal Treaties.

This evening's *Star* says that a gentleman who has long been engaged in business, in the Northwest, and whose opportunities for forming an accurate judgment have been such as to make his views entitled to weight, has just arrived in this city, and states that on his way up the Missouri last Spring, he met numerous bands of Sioux and other Indians who all appeared to be friendly, and anxious to maintain peace. His party stopped at both Fort Sully and Grass Ventre's camps above Milk river, and found the chiefs preparing to go to Fort Union to meet the Treaty Commission. As Fort Berthold there were no regular supplies, he had to send boat another by land. Provisions, however, [illegible] known. On the return trip, he met near Fort Berthold a keel boat with the Treaty Commissioners on board who reported having made satisfactory arrangements with the tribes below.

Suffering in South Carolina.

An officer writes to the Freedmen's Bureau from Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, under date of July 5th, and says that there is great destitution amongst the people there, both white and black, and it is expected that before the crops are gathered there will be a great deal of suffering in the back part of the district. In going to St. Thomas, this officer saw on a good many of the rice plantations men and women working in a state of nudity, not even invested with the apology for a fig leaf. There will be a stirring appeal made to Atlantic cities in these people before winter sets in, for their scanty supply has been in a great many cases completely exhausted.

Government Funds.

The Secretary of War has promulgated an order to all officers of the regular army who are accountable for recruiting funds, that on and after the receipt of the order they will deposit them only with the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, or special Government depositories of the United States.

Sac and Fox Indian Mission.

The commissioners recently appointed for the purpose of forming treaties with the Upper Missouri, Sioux Indians and other tribes, report to Commissioner Cooley, under date of June 25th, that they have met with entire success in receiving the consent of the Indians not represented last fall. Many of the Lower Yanctons and Two-Kettle Sioux are planting at Crow Creek this year. The commissioners state the Indians great credit for their absolute fulfillment of their promise to keep the peace last winter amid starvation and other sufferings, and recommend that a reserve of corn be kept on hand hereafter at the upper agencies to meet emergencies. The Commission, on the 25th of June, was about to proceed to Fort Berthold to meet the Mondons, Arickanees, and other tribes, who were assembling at that point. A delegation of about one hundred from the Sisseton and Wanpeton bands, formerly of Minnesota, but lately gathered about Fort Wadsworth, Dakotah territory, were present at Fort Rice, but the negotiations with them failed, owing to the fact that the majority of the Indian delegation were drunk. The whiskey traders, who the Commissioners could not recognize, and the Indians returned to their people. A large number of the Sisseton Sioux have been employed for a long time as scouts by the United States military officers in command in the Northwest.

Ohio Meeting.

The War Department has published for the information of the country a list of all concerned, the fact providing for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh regiments of Ohio volunteer militia, of Cincinnati, Bard's company and Paulsen's battery, during the time they were in the service in Ohio.

Crowded Galleries.

At the evening session of the Senate, the galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity though those who were present found little to interest them. The proceedings were rather dull, consisting mostly of the discussion and the passage of bills of a private or local character.

Present Army Laws.

Mr. Wilson said he feared the army bill would fail, as the Conference Committee could not agree, and to prepare for such contingency he presented a joint resolution to continue in force existing army laws, and to add four new regiments to the present army. This was passed.

The Air-Line Railroad.

The bill passed the House to-day, to authorize the construction of an Air-Line Railroad to New York, was called up, but it required unanimous consent to consider it, and one of the Maryland Senators was on hand, as usual, to object in behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Laid on the Table.

The House to-night, after a long and exciting debate, laid on the table the Senate joint resolution modifying the test oath so as to admit Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, to his seat in the Senate. None of the Tennessee delegation but Cooper made lengthy speeches.

20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hard Day's Contest and No Choice.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, July 27, 1866.

The Republican Congressional Convention again adjourned to-night, after a hard day's contest. They had only eight ballots through the day, and no choice. They meet again to-morrow, at eight A. M.

I.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July, 27.—The warehouse of Thomas Burke of Second street, between Myrtle and Spruce, containing two hundred bales of cotton belonging to Carr and Lake, and a considerable quantity of hay, sacks, oats, &c., was burned last night. Total loss about $60,000, mostly insured.

The President has appointed General Hancock to the Major Generalship in the regular army, vacated by the promotion of General Sheridan, and General Hancock to the Brigadier Generalship vice Hancock.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

His Complicity with the Assassination Conspiracy.

No Obstacles to a Speedy and Impartial Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Committee on Judiciary have made a report, in which they say it is notorious that Jefferson Davis was guilty of the crime of treason according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Committee are of opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial, which can not be removed by legislation. They say the evidence in possession of the committee convicting Jeff. Davis of complicity with the assassination of President Lincoln justifies them in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the Committee, have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee and by the officers of the Government, will result finally in a full development of the whole transaction. The capture of the rebel archives had put the Government in possession of a mass of letters, papers and documents of various kinds, only a portion of which have been examined.

MYSTIC CIRCLE.

Another Copperhead Device.

Democracy in Secret Conclave.

"Silence, Obedience, Vigilance."

Is there a "Circle" of the Faithful in this "Grand Section?"

It is a well known fact, as attested by the records in the United States District Court, that the Knights of the Golden Circle in this State were more powerful in Clearfield county than in the Commonwealth. The *Journal*, published at Clearfield, by exposing its aims and workings, did much to neutralize the operations of the "Knights," and now the same paper comes forward with the following exposition of another dangerous copperhead device:

Three weeks since we published a circular, (private,) emanating from the "Chief" of the "Copperhead" organization in this county, addressed to the faithful within his "Grand Section," requesting to be furnished (without consulting any one) with the names and postoffice address of a given number of "*prominent, reliable and active* Democrats" in the several townships," to act as officers in the formation of a Democratic Club, one or more of which we will organize in every election district in the county, upon a day designated in the future"—evidently by a *secret* organization.

And now, for the information of our readers, and the convenience of the members of the "*Signe Circle*" generally, we print the entire plan of organization, comprising the *Constitution, Constitution, and Formula* for subordinate "Sections." These documents are multiplied to a GOOD, as the *Constitution* bears the signature of the "Chief of State organization" underseal. For prudential reasons we omit the names filled in to the several blanks in the constitution. We will say, however, that the initials "W. A. W." are real, not fictious. Read the documents. Here they are:

Silence, Obedience, Vigilance.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania,

To all the brethren, GREETING:—

KNOW YE, that we have appointed, and do hereby appoint and constitute A. B. Chief of the [illegible] Section, in [illegible] Ward, [illegible] Grand Section, for the term of one year, or until his successor shall be appointed. Obey and respect him accordingly.

W. A. W.,
Chief of the State Organization.

(SEAL.) Penn's coat of arms, encircled by the words—"*Democracy of Pennsylvania. We are for a government of white men.*"

Constitution

ARTICLE I.—The name of this Association is, the Democratic Club of ——.

ARTICLE II.—The object of the association shall be to secure the ascendency of the Democratic party of [illegible] county, and of the State, at the ensuing election, by a complete organization of the Democratic party in every township, ward and district in this county, and by the adoption of such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure success.

ARTICLE III.—The officers of the association are, a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, who shall be elected by the members present at the regular meeting next after the adoption of this Constitution, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall organize themselves and maintain their standing in the Democratic party. The Secretary shall correspond with the Chief of the State Democratic Committees; he shall report the names and postoffice address of the officers of the Club to both committees; he shall furnish them with any change of officers annexed hereto, and shall make copies of the same and transmit one copy thereof to the Chairman of the State Committee, and one copy thereof to the chairman of the county committee, and perform such other duties as may be required.

ARTICLE IV.—No alteration of, or addition to this Constitution shall be made, unless by and with the consent of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania; but by-laws consistent herewith, may be adopted by a majority of the members.

ART CLE V.—This association is declared to be auxiliary to the State organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and will act as an auxiliary thereto. And we, its officers, and all members, do hereby pledge ourselves to act, with all our power and energy, in the spread of Democratic principles, by the perfection of our organization, by the holding of public meetings and discussions, by the circulation of works, papers and documents, and by vigorous work on election day, to get out and poll our [illegible] full vote.

N. B.—[This the members sign.]

Formula.

All present stand. Members in a circle with the United States flag in the center.

Conductor addressing candidate.] What is your name, your occupation, your residence?

Candidate answers.

Conductor.] Do you Voluntarily seek membership in this society?

Candidate.—I do.

Conductor.] Do you believe that this government was made for the white man, and should be supported and defended by him?

Candidate.—I do.

Chief.—The Objects of this association are, to restore the Union as it was, to the supremacy of the government created by the Constitution, the vindication of the authority of the laws, and the maintenance of its blood in unsullied purity, and the protection of the labor of the white man from the competition with negroes, or any alien; are you willing to aid us in the attainment of these objects by such means and under such allotted to you, and by silence, obedience and vigilance, within your sphere of action?

Candidate.—I am.

Chief.—Addressing all.] This candidate is duly qualified, and will be pledged as a member of this Club.

Audience.—Aye.

The candidate places his right hand on his left breast.

A. B., before these witnesses, do solemnly pledge my honor, as an American citizen, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Union as it was, and will defend it against all enemies—that I will devote myself to maintain the purity and supremacy of the white race, with all the privileges of the white race, and that of the negro, and that I will vote against and oppose any party that may favor the social or any other political equality in this State, or any State, District, or Territory of this country—and that I will support the Democratic Democratic party, obey the orders of the officers of this society, and keep secret all its acts and proceedings, and will never reveal its formula, its proceedings, its name, its numbers or its officers. All this I do solemnly promise.

Chief—[addresses all]—Brethren, another worthy member hath been added to our number. Receive, respect and cherish him, the candidate united himself with the circle. Let us work, brethren, work till our numbers are countless, till our principles triumph, till the government has been restored, and saint. Silence, obedience, vigilance—our weapons.

STATE ITEMS.

Mrs. Miller, of Covington township, Clearfield county, was lodged in jail at Clearfield, on Tuesday, charged with having poisoned her husband, Mr. Daniel Miller, on the 15th of July, he having died suddenly on the 20th.

The catalogue of the officers, alumni and students of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, shows that the incoming year are receiving instruction within its walls. These students represent Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Kansas and North Carolina. The alumni number about four hundred, about one half of whom are clergymen. The annual commencement will be held on the second Thursday in August.

Josiah Shaffer, on the 4th inst., left his home near Hollidaysburg to attend the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, Bedford county, to which he run, in same county, and has not since been heard from. He was thirty years of age, about five feet eight inches high, and rather dark complexion. He and they are [illegible] black pants, linen coat, fine shirt, paper collar, an old black hat and boots and white.

The Pithole *Record* of Wednesday says: The remains of an infant terribly mutilated, and with the entire head gone, were discovered yesterday in the rear of Holmden street, by two of the children of Mr. Holmden. The child buried before life became extinct, as the earth was thrown off from its limbs as if from violent hunger. The mystery is how the body was found in the grave marked Adoil, Pithole City, and will be investigated at once. Where is the Coroner?

Arrest of a Counterfeiter in Wheeling.

A man named James A. Rhinehart was arrested at Wheeling Thursday as a counterfeiter, by officer McGrew. The *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars:

This gentleman, it appears, has been operating quite extensively in the business of passing counterfeit money. He had been always sufficiently wide awake to escape the law, but, as long the fox may run, he'll be caught by the tail at last, (old saying). The immunity from detection had all along enabled Mr. Rhinehart to follow his counterfeiting and [illegible] profession. He fell in with a stranger who, with many similar confidential and subtle speeches, succeeded in making Mr. R. comprehend that he would like to obtain a small amount of counterfeit money. Here was a good opportunity to dispose of part of his pile, and Mr. Rhinehart improved it. He met the [illegible] and [illegible] the bills were to be delivered on the Parkersburg packet, Julia No. 2, yesterday. Mr. R. proceeded on board in high glee. He found the stranger, and was introduced to the [illegible] friendly hand proceeding to business, when the [illegible] of Sergeant McDonald slapped him on the shoulder, and his winning voice remarked "You are my prisoner." And, sure enough, he was.

His person was searched and the important documents found, with counterfeit twenty dollar notes, and six hundred dollars in fifty cent currency. Part of the latter was good.

RAILROAD PROFITS.—Three hundred of the leading railroads of the United States, having 8,232 miles of first-class road in operation, cost, with all their equipments, $485,000,000, or an average of $60,250 per mile. During the year 1865 the gross earnings of these 300 railroads were $168,015,585, or $20,627 per mile, about 40 per cent. on the cost of the roads. Not quite two thirds of this sum, or $102,467,977 was spent in running the roads during the year, so that $65,547,608 was left for profits, or an average of 8,886 for each mile of road in operation. This is eleven and one-half per cent. on the cost of the roads, a profit that ought to be satisfactory to the capitalists who have invested their money in railroads paid 10 per cent. dividend; two paid 12 per cent; one 15 per cent; one 20 per cent, and two 25 per cent.

CHOLERA AND WATERING PLACES.—Complaint is rife among those interested in the prosperity of the fashionable watering places that the present season is unusually dull. From the fact that cholera was dreaded and it is said to have actually appeared in our chief cities, it was assumed that almost everybody who could get away, would "cut stick," but is now found that the dread of cholera, instead of helping the watering places is a positive injury to them. If a few do go into the country they choose little hamlets or farm houses within an hour or two of their home, where their own family physician may be within immediate call. This is not theory, as it is well known that in 1832, '33, '34 and '49, different fashionable summer resorts throughout the country, were sparsely attended.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

SENATE.

The non-concurrence of the House in the report of the Conference Committee on the tariff bill was announced, and a second Conference Committee was ordered.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to authorize the refunding of certain taxes, which was passed by the House yesterday. The bill was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. WADE moved that the bill for the admission of Nebraska be taken up, which was agreed to.

The House bill amending the neutrality laws was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill distributing the award for the capture of the vessels of the late President was received from the House, and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill passed by the House yesterday, to amend the thirteenth section of the Internal Revenue law of June 30th, 1864, which was passed, and goes to the President. It amends the thirteenth section of the act referred to, by striking out the words "without paying special tax therefor." It was passed, and goes to the President.

Consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska was resumed.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, to investigate the day of the election by which the State government was adopted.

At the suggestion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the motion was so modified as to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Pending the consideration of the Nebraska bill, Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the case of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, accompanied by a resolution. The report states that at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Patterson was a Judge of a Circuit Court, in East Tennessee, which was then elected during the war. He was induced to become a candidate for re-election by the enemies of the Union, and by their open and subtle speeches, succeeded in making Mr. R. comprehend that he would like to obtain a small amount of counterfeit money. Here was a good opportunity to dispose of part of his pile, and Mr. R. embraced it. He met the [illegible] and [illegible] the bills were to be delivered on the Parkersburg packet, Julia No. 2, yesterday. Mr. R. proceeded on board in high glee. He found the stranger, and was introduced to the [illegible] friendly hand proceeding to business, when the [illegible] of Sergeant McDonald slapped him

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THINGS ARE WORKING.

Things are getting into a jolly way. The loving brothers, whose love-feast has been called to meet in Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, are having a preliminary scrimmage among themselves. The feast itself was the idea of THURLOW WEED, but things have got into such a fix that the veteran finds it doubtful which of these things will happen—a bolt on his part, affiliation with Copperheads and rebels, or his expulsion outright after the latter have obtained the control. That is the way the thing looks now. WEED says the Convention was called by those who were for the Union when the rebels were fighting to destroy it; and that it was never intended the latter should have anything to do with it. But they having got possession of the movement, WEED is laboring to regain it, or in the event of failing in that, to organize a bolt.

The New York *News*, having assumed to speak by authority, has given Mr WEED notice that the "conservatives of the South" must be let in, whereupon WEED gives the *News*, and all others to understand precisely what this talk means. He comes back on the *News* after the following fashion:

"What the *Daily News* understands by conservatism is now manifest. The conservative party, as interpreted by our cotemporary, signifies an alliance of the Northern Copperheads with the Southern leaders of the rebellion. It is a party made up of Vallandigham and Jacob Thompson, Fernando Wood and Howell Cobb, and all who, like them, 'participated heart and hand in the rebellion,' and who, in case it exerted themselves to cripple and thwart the National Government on the other."

The above is intended to be final notice "to all concerned." But Mr. WEED having made his call on "conservatives," it is too late to enter upon the sifting process now—he must take all comers, "Copperheads," "rebel Generals," and even JEFF. DAVIS, should he succeed in obtaining permission to go to Philadelphia. That WEED fears it may come to this, is evident from the following, in his reply to the *News*:

"If the 'Copperheads' are to be recognised at Philadelphia as loyal Unionists, it follows as a logical result that the members of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet, and the commanders of his armies, and the managers of his plots, and the keepers of his prisons, are also entitled to be placed in the same category because they happen now to call themselves Union men."

Mr. WEED is drawing it entirely too fine—for his new friends. If he would not admit to the Philadelphia Convention all who "happen now to call themselves Union men," why should they be admitted to Congress or permitted to take their old places in the Union? If they are not fit to be treated as equals in a political convention, on what ground can he claim, as he does, equality for them in every other respect. If the sin of rebellion disqualifies them for the Philadelphia Convention, why should it not for Congress, the lesser offices, and for participation in public affairs? Mr. WEED's objection is a fatal one not alone as to the Philadelphia Convention—it goes a great way farther than that; and we advise him to give up the idea of making fish of a thing in one place and fowl of it in another.

We have hopes of Mr. WEED yet, indeed we have! The reason is, because he has had his eyes opened far enough to speak out in language like this:

"We are not recommending any wanton trampling by proscription on the rights of the rebel. We are as anxious as anybody to have the bitter recollections engendered by the war obliterated with all possible speed. But in the meantime these recollections must be respected; these 'prejudices' must be recognized, and their lessons heeded. And certain it is that, pending the completion of the healing and obliterating process, 'Copperheads' and politicians who 'participated heart and hand in the rebellion,' have no alternative but to stand aside. Their public advocacy of a cause will be equivalent to its damnation. They cannot touch a political movement without weakening it, nor parade their adhesion to it without subjecting it to suspicion. There is, indeed, work for both, each in his sphere. Both are required in their retirement to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. And thus, and only thus, as private citizens, may they really aid the Union cause.

"These facts are not lost sight of in the South. The little affair at Appomattox Court House left many beside Fitzhugh Lee nothing to say, and the better class of the Southerners, with him, are not unmindful of circumstance. They acknowledge the necessity for submitting decorously to the consequences of the war, amongst which is the withdrawal of the rebel leaders from the public view. True, which obscures most things, may give them another chance. But the period is not yet, and until it arrive, those who 'participated heart and hand in the rebellion' will find it their interest to remain in the political background. They will help the movement for the restoration of the Union more by their silence than their speech.

"Will not our 'Copperhead' neighbors learn the same lesson? If, as they say, they are solicitous for the success of the Conservative cause, let them restrain their tongues and their pens, and serve their probation as privates in the Union ranks. A Southern Union Party cannot submit to the domination of those who exerted themselves to make the struggle for disunion a success."

Who will say there is not hope of Mr. WEED yet! In the above he has uttered the doctrine of the Union party—the *real* Union party—on reconstruction. Those "who participated heart and hand in the rebellion have no alternative but to stand aside," says he, and so say we all. If Mr. WEED wants a party grounded on the ideas conveyed in the above, he need not have called the Philadelphia Convention. There is already a great and glorious party of whose creed the principal article is that they "were participated heart and hand in the rebellion" must "stand aside." If Mr. WEED, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. RAYMOND, and the President, all of whom, and many others, are understood to be acting in concert, intend to act up to this line, then there will be a lively time at Philadelphia. In the expressive parlance of the day—"things are working."

COLLECTOR FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

We should not do justice to the feeling of personal regard we have for Ex-Governor JOHNSTON—participated in, as we believe by his fellow citizens generally—did we not say that, distinct from the political bearings of the act, we are sincerely glad the President has conferred upon him the responsible, and we believe lucrative, office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. The sacrifice incident to the open espousal of and the steady adherence to the President's policy, entitled Governor JOHNSTON to a recognition no less direct, and a reward no less valuable; and although we cannot think there are many of his fellow-citizens who feel inclined to applaud the political course that has paved the way for it, we believe that all will rejoice at his personal good fortune, in case nothing interposes, as in another instance, to deprive him of the office intended to be bestowed upon him by the Executive.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Stamps, issued by governments, were used for the collection of revenue long before they were introduced in the Postoffice Department. The acquaintance of Americans with revenue stamps was not, in its earliest period, auspicious or agreeable. The "Stamp Act," for raising in the colonies a revenue for the British Government, was highly offensive to the people of this country, and eventually became the occasion of a permanent overthrow of the British authority among them. We have of late become very familiar with revenue stamps, but as a necessity for the maintenance of the Government, their presence on instruments of writing and articles of traffic is only regarded as a new price paid for the privileges of freedom and the blessings of government.

It is only about twenty-five or six years since postage stamps were introduced in since postage stamps were introduced in England. Five years later the system was adopted in this country. It took some time to get it into general operation. But its great convenience rendered it a popular measure, and it has been for years the universal method of paying the postage on letters and papers. It is also adopted in all parts of the civilized world. There are eight or nine different denominations of stamps in our postoffice system, varying from two cents to ninety. There was a one cent stamp, but in these times of large prices, it has, we believe, sunk out of use and sight. Some are very neat in their appearance; but this, no one will claim for the common two cent stamp, which bears a face only recognized at a second look to be a face, and then appearing about as well wrong as right end up. It is inexcusable to put such a caricature of an honored face before the world's eye.

OUR FINANCES AND CONGRESSIONAL ECONOMY.

The reports, regularly issued by the Treasury Department, are hailed, as they appear, with much congratulation by the country. The financial condition of the country and the Government, is an important matter, worthy of a great deal of consideration and care, both by fiscal officers and the people. Although a large business, it is made up of details, all of which require attention, in order that the whole aggregate may be conducted in a satisfactory manner. We have a large debt, large expenses and a large revenue—all as large as we can well bear, and all so large that a diminution in either is hailed with universal pleasure.

The debt can be diminished only by payments, and payments can be made only with funds furnished by the revenue. To this purpose, as large a sum as practicable should be steadily applied. Already this process has been pursued and a perceptible reduction of the debt has been the result. The speedy extinguishment of the immense debt incurred by the war, we have regarded as impracticable, except with the accompaniment and by the means, of onerous taxation. And on that condition we deem it undesirable. The payment should be regarded as certain, and a safe and easy process, steadily reducing it, would be a sufficient guaranty of the certainty. But so much time should be allowed for its entire accomplishment, that individual burdens will not be increased to an oppressive weight.

Between the revenue and the debt, the current expenses of the Government come in with necessary demands. These are susceptible of more modification and control than the debt, which is a fixed fact, with all its magnitudes and proportions settled, and, except by its payment, unchangeable. The expenses of the Government are, to a considerable extent, regulated by the will and judgment of the Government itself. Plans and appropriations require the approval of Congress, and this is the point to which the mind of the people turns to present the question, "Is that economy in unavoidable expenses, and that prudence in incurring voluntary ones, exhibited by Congress, that the financial condition of the country demands?"

It was often said, during the war, that both Government and people had become so familiarized to large figures, whether representing money or men, that magnitudes in either could arouse no astonishment. Perhaps an equally natural result is, that familiarity with huge aggregates should beget indifference about details of less magnitude, although in comparison with other sums they may be large. When appropriations of two or three millions, or of twenty or thirty million are proposed, the scrutiny and hesitation that they would demand and receive in ordinary times, are liable to be relaxed, in the presence of a revenue steadily pouring into the Treasury at the rate of five or six hundred millions a year, while, in the same inspiring presence, the debt of twenty-seven hundred millions will seem like an iceberg floating into a tropical climate, to be soon quietly melted away. The effect of a large revenue is naturally the same on an organized government as it is on individuals, that is, to encourage expenditures and induce forgetfulness of debts. Our national income is indeed vast, but it cannot subserve two purposes at once—pay the debt and defray the expenses. The dollar that goes to the latter cannot go to the former. The former is a fixed thing, that we cannot modify. The latter should engage the closest scrutiny and be subject to the application of the most rigid economy.

Without going into specifications, we think this department of the finances has not been appreciated, in its importance. Measures, enterprises and loans, involving large appropriations, have been adopted or contemplated, which had been better deferred, in view of the real financial situation. The fiscal affairs of the Government are at this time, its most important ones. And the essential question is not how much revenue we can raise, but how we can, by curtailing expenses, best apply it in liquidating our debt.

NEEDY PARTIES.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, representing the mourners over the "lost cause," with an eye turned, half tenderly and half suspiciously, on the new party of the North struggling into birth, says "the Northern Conservatives need us as much as we need them." This is a correct view of the case. Both are in a needy condition. Having wasted their substance with bad living, they are in want, politically, to about an equal extent, and appear to be, neither of them, very particular about the material they use for supplying their need. If there is any difference, the extraordinary efforts of the Northern Democrats indicate a more eager amorousness for the South than the South feels for them. But it may be safely left where the *Enquirer* places it, that they need us as much as we need them.

THE CROPS.

The wheat harvest has been finished over large portions of the country, and is so far advanced in all the remainder that a judgment worthy of confidence may be formed about the crop. And the testimony is, that it is a good crop, in some parts excellent and in none falling below three-fourths of an average. This is good news, and ought to induce dealers in the article of flour to abate their prices by about three dollars a barrel, to begin with.

The prospects of corn are excellent. Such warm weather, with seasonable rains, as has prevailed for a month, is life to the corn crop. The private reports, as well as those made by the Agricultural Bureau, represent the growing crop as most extensive, and in the most promising condition.

The apprehensions that were entertained in the beginning of June are superceded by glowing hopes. Food for man and beast will be abundant. If those who control the trade will let it reach the market, consumers will get it at a fair and moderate price.

LADY DRUMSHARDS.

Do you believe it? It is a hard story, about the drunken habits of New York ladies, old and young. Sometry to account for the shocking phenomena, on the score of sudden wealth, and shoddy accessions to the aristocracy of riches and fashions. We hope it is not true, or at least is greatly exaggerated. We take the story with large allowance. Drunken women! Staggering in silks through Broadway! It is too horrid to think of.

And yet, if women drink liquor to excess, they will be drunk. And if they drink ess, they will be apt to drink to excess often, they will be apt to drink to excess sometimes, and they will stagger and fall and sprawl, in Broadway or elsewhere, just like drunken men. And women and girls, with overflowing purses, and scanty education, and no refined or moral feelings, and nothing to do, may fall into this snare, as well as men. But we will not believe it common, without further evidence.

CALHOUN AND WEBSTER.

On the tariff question, these great men were antagonists. But it is a fact worthy of remark that each underwent a complete change of sentiment on the subject. It was in opposition to a protective tariff that in 1830, Mr. CALHOUN broached the nullification doctrine, and endeavored to embody it in State resistance to the collection of revenue, under the tariff law, in South Carolina. At that time Mr. WEBSTER was a leading advocate or the tariff, in opposition to CALHOUN and the nullifiers.

But in 1816 and 1817 Mr. WEBSTER was a champion of free trade, and Mr. CALHOUN of protection. New England, at that period, had large interests in commerce and little in manufactures, and Mr. WEBSTER felt, thought and argued in sympathy with his constituents. When he, on the growth of manufacturing interests in New England, became a *protectionist*, Mr. CALHOUN became a *free trader*. Such at least is the testimony of S. A. DOUGLAS, as detailed in a book recently published.

NOW AND THEN.

We commend to our fellow citizens at Meadville, who may have assembled on Friday evening for the purpose of hearing an address from EX-Governor JOHNSTON, a perusal of the "address to the people of the United States," which called together the Convention at Cleveland on the 31st of May, 1864, of which Convention EX-Governor JOHNSTON was temporary chairman, and also to the platform of the new party there inaugurated, styled the "Radical Democratic Party." J. C. FREMONT and JOHN COCHRANE were nominated in opposition to the Baltimore Convention, of which ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON were the nominees.

The Cleveland FREMONT Convention, as the reader will remember, was gotten up for the purpose of heading off Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination, the argument being that he was too conservative, and, in fact, in the light of experience, not the man to be longer trusted with the grave concerns of the nation—more especially on the slavery question. And just here, we invite Senator COWAN to take a survey of his bedfellows, and read them a lecture on the dangers of "abolitionism." When he has done so, let him peruse the following address, put forth by the callers of the Cleveland Convention, and scan the names thereto appended:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

After having labored ineffectually to deter, as far as was in our power, the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our conscience and consulted our duty as citizens, obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties, and of the perpetuity of the country, to unite and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulph under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of an army of a million of men, and an administration which seeks to control the reelection of the country, in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously threatening to the stability of republican institutions. We believe that the principle of one term, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the concurrent voice of, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching election. We declare that that we do not recognize in the Baltimore convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention. Its proceedings will be governed by the interested influences of the Administration, its distance from the center of the country, its mode of convocation, the corrupting means by which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit it to be regarded as clothed there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the people that the general safety can be found, satisfied that the only way to consult it is to indicate a central position to which every one may go without much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled people, far from all administrative influence, may state as a central and deliberate peaceably with the presence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principles guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people, and to the preservation of the true basis of Republican Government. We earnestly invite our fellow citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 31st of May next, for mutual counsel and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election.

(Signed)

B. Gratz Brown, Mo.	Andrew Hunmert, Pa.
Stephen S. Foster, Mass.	J. Walden, N. Y.
A. Van Antwerp, Ia.	Wm. Goodell, N. Y.
Bird B. Chapman, O.	Wm. Morris Davis, Pa.
Fitz W. Anderson, Mo.	Wm. Hyde, N. Y.
Henry A. Clover, Miss.	Wm. F. Johnston, Pa.
Peter Engleman, Wis.	N. P. Sawyer, Pa.
Casper Butz, Pa.	Jas. Redpath, Mo.
George Field, N. Y.	Jas. Redpath, Mo.
Edward Gilbert, N. Y.	Albert D. Shupe, O.
Isaac W. Huff, N. Y.	P. W. Kenyon, N. Y.
Wm. Herries, N. Y.	James Taussig, Mo.
Hamlin Hill, Me.	Ph. Schwenk, Pa.
K. Heinzen, Mass.	W. H. Dwinelle, N. Y.
S. P. Dinsmore, D. C.	Samuel Taylor, N. Y.
Jas. S. Thomas, Mo.	J. Q. Wesforce, Mo.
E. Munch, Mo.	J. F. Whipple, N. Y.

Theo. Olshausen, Pa.
Of the People's Committee.

The Convention met and adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2d. That the Constitution and Laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

3d. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.

4th. That the rights of free speech, free press and the habeas corpus be held inviolate even in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5th. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re establishment and to secure equal rights and privileges to all men.

7th. That the right of asylum except for crime and subject to law is a recognized principle of American liberty, that any violation of it should not be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

8th. That the "Monroe doctrine" of "Monroe Doctrine" has become a recognised principle, and that the establishment of an anti-Republican form of Government in this Continent by any foreign power, cannot be tolerated.

9th. That the gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the noble leaders of this war, and that the fame for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our country, is the common property of civil liberty.

10th. That the one term policy for the Presidency adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by the people, and has been adopted or contemplated, which had been wisely deferred, in view of the real financial situation. The fiscal affairs of the Government are at this time, its most important ones. And the essential question is not how much revenue we can raise, but how we can, by curtailing expenses, best apply it in liquidating our debt.

NEEDY PARTIES.

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And yet, if women drink liquor to excess, they will be drunk. And if they drink ess, they will be apt to drink to excess often, they will be apt to drink to excess sometimes, and they will stagger and fall and sprawl, in Broadway or elsewhere, just like drunken men. And women and girls, with overflowing purses, and scanty education, and no refined or moral feelings, and nothing to do, may fall into this snare, as well as men. But we will not believe it common, without further evidence.

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But in 1816 and 1817 Mr. WEBSTER was a champion of free trade, and Mr. CALHOUN of protection. New England, at that period, had large interests in commerce and little in manufactures, and Mr. WEBSTER felt, thought and argued in sympathy with his constituents. When he, on the growth of manufacturing interests in New England, became a *protectionist*, Mr. CALHOUN became a *free trader*. Such at least is the testimony of S. A. DOUGLAS, as detailed in a book recently published.

NOW AND THEN.

We commend to our fellow citizens at Meadville, who may have assembled on Friday evening for the purpose of hearing an address from EX-Governor JOHNSTON, a perusal of the "address to the people of the United States," which called together the Convention at Cleveland on the 31st of May, 1864, of which Convention EX-Governor JOHNSTON was temporary chairman, and also to the platform of the new party there inaugurated, styled the "Radical Democratic Party." J. C. FREMONT and JOHN COCHRANE were nominated in opposition to the Baltimore Convention, of which ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON were the nominees.

The Cleveland FREMONT Convention, as the reader will remember, was gotten up for the purpose of heading off Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination, the argument being that he was too conservative, and, in fact, in the light of experience, not the man to be longer trusted with the grave concerns of the nation—more especially on the slavery question. And just here, we invite Senator COWAN to take a survey of his bedfellows, and read them a lecture on the dangers of "abolitionism." When he has done so, let him peruse the following address, put forth by the callers of the Cleveland Convention, and scan the names thereto appended:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

After having labored ineffectually to deter, as far as was in our power, the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our conscience and consulted our duty as citizens, obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties, and of the perpetuity of the country, to unite and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulph under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of an army of a million of men, and an administration which seeks to control the reelection of the country, in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously threatening to the stability of republican institutions. We believe that the principle of one term, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the concurrent voice of, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching election. We declare that that we do not recognize in the Baltimore convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention. Its proceedings will be governed by the interested influences of the Administration, its distance from the center of the country, its mode of convocation, the corrupting means by which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit it to be regarded as clothed there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the people that the general safety can be found, satisfied that the only way to consult it is to indicate a central position to which every one may go without much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled people, far from all administrative influence, may state as a central and deliberate peaceably with the presence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principles guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people, and to the preservation of the true basis of Republican Government. We earnestly invite our fellow citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 31st of May next, for mutual counsel and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election.

(Signed)

B. Gratz Brown, Mo.	Andrew Hunmert, Pa.
Stephen S. Foster, Mass.	J. Walden, N. Y.
A. Van Antwerp, Ia.	Wm. Goodell, N. Y.
Bird B. Chapman, O.	Wm. Morris Davis, Pa.
Fitz W. Anderson, Mo.	Wm. Hyde, N. Y.
Henry A. Clover, Miss.	Wm. F. Johnston, Pa.
Peter Engleman, Wis.	N. P. Sawyer, Pa.
Casper Butz, Pa.	Jas. Redpath, Mo.
George Field, N. Y.	Jas. Redpath, Mo.
Edward Gilbert, N. Y.	Albert D. Shupe, O.
Isaac W. Huff, N. Y.	P. W. Kenyon, N. Y.
Wm. Herries, N. Y.	James Taussig, Mo.
Hamlin Hill, Me.	Ph. Schwenk, Pa.
K. Heinzen, Mass.	W. H. Dwinelle, N. Y.
S. P. Dinsmore, D. C.	Samuel Taylor, N. Y.
Jas. S. Thomas, Mo.	J. Q. Wesforce, Mo.
E. Munch, Mo.	J. F. Whipple, N. Y.

Theo. Olshausen, Pa.
Of the People's Committee.

The Convention met and adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2d. That the Constitution and Laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

3d. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.

4th. That the rights of free speech, free press and the habeas corpus be held inviolate even in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5th. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re establishment and to secure equal rights and privileges to all men.

7th. That the right of asylum except for crime and subject to law is a recognized principle of American liberty, that any violation of it should not be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

8th. That the "Monroe doctrine" of "Monroe Doctrine" has become a recognised principle, and that the establishment of an anti-Republican form of Government in this Continent by any foreign power, cannot be tolerated.

9th. That the gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the noble leaders of this war, and that the fame for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our country, is the common property of civil liberty.

10th. That the one term policy for the Presidency adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by the people, and has been adopted or contemplated, which had been wisely deferred, in view of the real financial situation. The fiscal affairs of the Government are at this time, its most important ones. And the essential question is not how much revenue we can raise, but how we can, by curtailing expenses, best apply it in liquidating our debt.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

Twenty-second Penna. District.

OIL STATISTICS.

Revenue from Watches, Silver Plate, Carriages, &c.

The quantity of refined oil, removed from the distilleries in the 22d District for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, was 142,235 barrels, and for the one ending June 30th, 1866, 315,907 barrels. The amount bonded during the two years, was 469,992 barrels, out of a total of 488,140 barrels. In no month of the year ending June 30th, 1865, did the number of gallons removed from the distilleries in the District amount to one million. For the last fiscal year the amount exceeded one million gallons in August, September, October, November and December, 1865, and January, May and June, 1866. The largest amount removed, was in the month of June last, the number of gallons being 1,706,236, equal to 42,656 2-5 barrels, of forty gallons each. The number of gallons bonded for the year ending June 30th, 1865, was 3,925,317 gallons, and for the year ending last June, 12,473,361 1-2 gallons. Total for the two years, 16,399,678 1-2 gallons, or 409,991 barrels, against 78,148 barrels of free.

It will be seen, that by far the largest amount of the production from the oil distilleries in the Districts put into bond, and from there generally removed eastward, where the revenue is collected, and credited to the places where collected.

For the two years, ending last June, there was collected within the District tax on Refined Oil amounting to $625,189 27. If the tax on bonded Oil, when removed from the District, was credited to the Districts in which it was distilled, we would be credited with more than double the amount of revenue from this source than we are.

The following table exhibits the amount of revenue collected in this District, on carriages, watches, pianofortes, silver plate, &c., for the year ending June 30th, 1865:

On gold watches, valued at $100 each	$1,362 00
On gold watches, valued at $300 each	1,398 00
On carriages, valued at from $100 to $200 each	450 00
" " " $200 to $300 each	699 00
" " " above $300 each	1,276 00
On piano-fortes, valued at from $200 to $300 each	282 00
" " " $300 to $400 each	1,676 00
" " " above $400 each	504 00
On silver plate returned, 15,200 ounces	762 50
On 4 private billiard tables	40 00
Total	$8,234 50

It will be seen that the amount of revenue from tax on gold watches amounts to $2,888. On carriages, $1,794. On pianofortes, $3,460, and on silver plate $762 50. The amount of tax on silver plate is five cents per ounce troy, and each family is entitled to exempt 40 ounces troy.

PASSING a resolution through Congress, without calling the yeas and nays, increasing the pay of Congressmen from $3,000 to $5,000, is probably about the coolest piece of business anywhere recorded in the dog days. Moreover as a practical inauguration of the system of retrenchment and economy of which so much has been said, it amounts to a very broad sarcasm, the precept and the example affording a fruitful text for comment. While it cannot be denied that the cost of living in Washington had grown so enormously that the present pay of a member is not equal to his expenses, and gives him no compensation for his election, no neglect of private to attend to public business, the manner of increasing the pay, to say the least, invites criticism. The people will not object to paying any sum necessary to have the public business well done, but many will believe that Congress by economising the time and shortening the sessions, could obviate the necessity for an increase of pay. The country is not quite satisfied that all the time of an eight months' session is profitably employed; and as between more pay and less time, we believe the popular verdict would be in favor of the latter, even with the chance of some things being left undone as the inevitable consequence.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Persons from the plains represent the Indians as massing themselves for war, and all indications herald such an event. The tomahawk the hatchet will be unburied, and that nearly every tribe on the plains will start on the war path, and involve the border in wide-spread war. Such is the prospect for the summer.

While flitting in the broad ditches surrounding the earthworks built around Montgomery, Ala., the workmen found them to contain qualities of good sized fish. Their presence is the cause of much wonder, inasmuch as the ditches contain no streams whatsoever.

If Mr. Charles Van Nostrand, of New York author of the "Central Park," is to be believed, that immense "lung" of the metropolis, which is now becoming so extensive as to absorb as the Druid's Park at Baltimore is the eighth wonder of the world. Art has done a great deal for a most stubborn and miserable site, but nothing can atone for the ladylv aspect of the Croton Reservoir—a hideous setting of five acres of disbursing, sour, clay, and converting the Park into a great Lake.

Away in the wilds of Idaho, mid-way between Salt Lake and Oregon, the air is thundering and the earth is rent by a cataract as imposing as Niagara. It is called "Great Shoshone Mountains," and has been discovered less than three years, and seen by scarcely as many scores of white men. The main fall is 210 feet, and dashes into a chasm of 15,000 feet wide, and 1,000 feet in depth.

Some of the railway companies are making arrangements to enable all their employees to take out policies of insurance against disability or death from accident. Would it not be well to enable to extend the privilege to passengers over their roads?

The stage of Niblo's Garden, New York, is to be replaced by one built after the new Parisian models, so that all necessary effects can be secured to the showy pieces which Messrs. Palmer and Jarrett have in preparation.

A man named Seth North died in Detroit last week, whose liver was taken out and weighed twenty-five pounds, the heaviest ever known. It has been preserved and donated to the Michigan Medical University.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are rapidly engaging apartments at the leading Hotels in that city.

The largest diving bell in the country was tested at Boston on the 20th inst. It weighs 15,000 pounds, and is designed to build the pier of a railroad bridge over the Merrimac river.

The Merchants' Union Express Company of N. Y., has purchased the International Hotel on Broadway in that city for $450,000. This hotel was built thirteen years ago at a cost of $500,000. The building is six stories high, 50 feet by 150, the lot being 50 by 175 feet.

Trains on the Housatonic Railroad are dressed in mourning "for thirty days" for an engineer who died from injuries received while on duty.

A rural man visiting Grand Rapids, Mich., got pretty drunk, when, observing a bull pup he went down on his hands and knees to have a little game with him. The pup feeling cross, grabbed him by the nose, and after much trying and twisting, tore it off.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Confederate General Roger A. Pryor and Mr. Thomas W. Pittman, dramatic author and critic of the New York *Daily News*, and clerk of a New York police court, have formed a law partnership in that city.

—Noah Trapp, a well known young lawyer of New York, has been arrested for fearfully disfiguring another lawyer's face with a pen knife. The quarrel originated about a client.

—Hon. James B. Angell, editor of the Providence *Journal*, has been elected to and accepts the presidency of the Vermont University and State Agricultural College. He was once a professor in Brown's University.

—Colonel Withers advertises in the Jackson (Mississippi) papers that he has an enormous amount of European capital which he is ready to advance upon the growing cotton crop, and proposes to buy in lots of from one bale to one thousand bales.

—"Jennie June," (Mrs. Jennie Crowley,) is doing up "gossip" at Saratoga and Newport for a New York daily journal.

—Old Yale has not conferred the degree of D. D. or LL. D. upon any of the dominies or lawyers this year.

—William Patterson, familiarly called "Billy," one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, is dead, at over eighty years of age, and a Senator Paper adds profanely: "It is to be feared that it will never be known who struck the venerable gentleman."

—Miss Florence Freeman is described in the London *Art Journal* as the "young and hopeful Boston girl" who is following Miss Hosmer and Miss Stebbins in the passion for sculpture.

—Hon. David L. Seymour, LL. D., of Troy, New York, has been chosen President of the Yale Alumni. He graduated with the class of 1828.

—A returned Californian is making quite a sensation at Cape May by his lavish expenditure of money—all hard cash. He disdains "paper trash," as he calls the fractional and National currency. Nothing but the fastest teams, costliest wines, segars, &c., suit his lordship.

—Heinrich Richter, a well known member of foreign literary circles, was killed in one of the recent battles in

The Daily Commercial

A MAN'S WOOING.

You said, last night, you did not think
I call the world's love cheap alike
In deed and word and look;

One knightly lover, constant as
The old knights, who bore no second;
Some women, said you, there might be—
Not one man faithful found.

Not one man, resolute to win,
Or, winning, firm to hold
The woman among women—sought
With steadfast love and bold.

Not one whose noble life and pure
Had power so to control
The tender insolent loyalty
Her free, but reverent soul,

That she bestde him gladly move
As server, wife and slave,
In faith unfaltered, homage true,
Each claiming what each gave.

And then, you drooped your eyelids white,
And stood in maiden bloom
Proud, calm to unloving and unloved
Descending to the tomb.

I let you speak and never replied;
I watched you for a space,
Until that passionate glow, like youth,
Had faded from your face.

No anger showed I—nor complaint:
My heart's depths shook no breath,
Although I knew that I had found
Her, who brings life or death:

The woman, true as life or death
The love, strong as love twain,
Against which sens of mortal fate
Beat harmlessly in vain.

"Not one true man." I hear it still,
Your mother's choice cold word,
Upholding all your constant scales
And good kindly mediocrity.

"Not one true lover." Woman, turn:
I love you. Words are inuslc
'Tis life speaks plain in twenty years
Perhaps you may know all.

I seek you. You alone I seek:
All other women, fair,
Or wise, or good, may pass their way,
Without my thought or care.

But you I follow day by day,
And build by night I rest,
My heart's chaste mansion lighted, where
Your image lies asleep.

Asleep. If e'er to wake, He knows
Who give to Adam, Eveagain,
As you to me, the embodiment
Of long hope's dear sweet thought.

And you're a fond dream, and manhood's hope,
That still half hopeless wishes;
Yet every restless vain ideal
Comes blighted into one:

You: who are so diverse from me,
And yet as much my own
As this my soul, which, formed apart,
Dwells in this bodily throne:

Or rather, for *that* parishes,
As these our two lives are
So strangely, marvelously drawn
Together from afar,

Till week by week and month by month
We closer seem to grow,
As two hill streams, fleshed with rich rain,
Each into the other flow.

I swear no oaths. I tell no lies,
Nor boast I never knew
A love of dream—not all dream in youth—
But waking, I found you.

The real woman, whose first touch
Aroused to highest life
My real manhood. Crown it then,
Good angel, friend, love, wife!

Imperfect as I am, and you.
Yet hence we shall not go,
We two I together shall build up
Our past's bright, wicked dream.

We two together shall dare look
Upon the years to come,
As travelers, not in far countrie,
Upon their look townhome.

One home! The old tales were not false,
Yet the new faith is true:
Those saintly souls who make men knights
Were women such as you.

For the great love that teaches love
Deceived not, nor deceives;
And she who most believes in man
Makes him what she believes.

Come! If you come not, I can wait:
My faith, like life, is long:
My will—not little; my hope much:
The patient are the strong.

Yet come, ah come! The years run fast,
And hearths grow swiftly cold—
Hearts, too: but while the blood beats in mine
It holds you and will hold.

As soo before you it lies bare—
Take it or let it lie.
It is an honest heart: and yours
To all eternity.

MISS MULOCK.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

LISZT has returned to Rome from Paris. On his departure, he was decorated by the Emperor of Mexico with the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadeloupe.

GOUNOD, (composer of Faust,) has been appointed Member of the French Academy, in the place of Clapisson. He received nineteen votes and Felician David sixteen.

ULLMAN, the American manager, has returned to Paris from his tour of reconnoissance through the French provinces, and is delighted with the prospects, although the expenses are much higher than in Germany. His system of concertizing, however, is nothing new in France.

MUSIC IN MEXICO.—The taste for music in Mexico, although of an ardent, is yet of a very shallow nature. The youthful Sesorita delight to revel in the charms of the notorious *Baccio* (Kiss Waltz) and the hapless *maiden's prayer*—the latter, perhaps, because one values most that which one possesses not. Of the classical masters, however, they are as blissfully ignorant as of the great sea serpent. It is the land of the lowest order of music, the merely *rhythmical*.

AMONG the valuable antiquities in Clapisson's Paris collection of musical instruments, is a Spinet (primitive Piano) once the property of Annibale de Rossi, 1577. It is of excellent workmanship and exquisitely carved and decorated with precious stones.

The receipts in Paris, for the month of April, from theatrical and musical performances amount to the enormous sum of over two million francs.

THE WOOD AND STRAW instrument, under the manipulations of a certain Bonnay, is creating wonder and astonishment in London.

ROSSINI has applied to the Pope of Rome, in a lengthy and detailed representation, for the abolishing of the decree which forbids female vocalists to take part in the musical exercises of the Roman Churches.

SINCE 1862 there have been composed in Italy 80 new Operas and Ballets, some seventy of them alone by Donizetti.

FOR the dedication of an overture to the Emperor of Russia, the composer received a costly diamond breastpin and his autograph letter. Rather a contrast, this, to the unfortunate Pittsburgh disciple of Apollo, who, under similar circumstances was advised by the ungrateful dedicee to put his hands to something more useful.

PARIS GOSSIP.

BANTING AND HIS THEORY.

The very lively frequenters of the *salons* here in Paris have lately been discussing the merits of Mr. Banting and his anti-corpulence theory. Many bright things have been said at the expense of this guardian genius of fat people, and his system generally is received with slight favor. The French, for the most part, are by no means given to obesity, and show but little tendency to swell beyond their slender limits. They resemble Cassius more than Cardinal Woolsey, and it is probable that the Emperor regards his Parisian subjects very much as Julius Cæsar did that ancient Roman, for they are incessantly conspiring against him, as well as against every other governing who may happen to rule them for the time being.

"Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much: such men are dangerous."

Alas for Mr. Banting an his plausible theories! Julius Cæsar, and Louis Napoleon and Shakspeare are all against him and he'll surely have to confine himself within the most modest limits. Because he is grown virtuous shall we all be compelled to deny ourselves sugar and milk, chocolate and tartrate soup, butter and eggs? A real union all such interlopers who seek to pull themselves into notoriety by abstracting the thousand little comforts that go to make life enjoyable, or even tolerable. Portly people have found an enemy, and a most determined defender in M. Alberic Second. He manages their case pretty well, and carries havoc into the camp of the enemy. "*Embonpoint*," he says, "is the attribute of quiet conscience. Visit the prisons and hospitals and you will find there only men of small and meagre figure. Not they are led wholly on farinaceous food which Mr. Banting says they must absolutely shun, and still they don't grow fat. Not a single stout man can be cited who has been convicted by jury or condemned to death since Dr. Guillotine endowed his native land with the philanthropic machine that bears his reverend name. Of course it does not follow that all who practice Mr. Banting's regimen will die of this: that is admitted, but look at the ravages he has caused among the lafrezsex! "Have you seen Madame ——," asked M. ——, the other evening in a *salon aprisee*, "since she has embraced M. Banting's religion she has diminished at least one-half." "Then she must be charming," said Mlle ——, with naivete. "Not at all," said M ——, "She looks like a scathed trunk that has lost all its saints and preserved all the niches from which they were taken." So much for M. Alberic Second! Therefore let the portly take courage and the fleshy rejoice in their fat, for their merits shall yet be acknowledged in spite of all the detractions of Mr. Banting.

PARISIAN MORALS.

The morals of Paris are evidently going to the dogs. M. Renan having disposed of Christ is pegging away at the Apostles. I have not yet read his last work, but in spite of its success, I find even here quite a number of respectable persons who are of the opinion that Peter and Paul will still hold their own and not be obliged to resign their seats to the author of "Les Apostes." The Christian religion is not yet annihilated, and your numerous readers will doubtless be gratified to learn that they can continue to go to church and take their weekly snooze with a still and quiet conscience. M. Renan is not much of a Sadduces and at all events will be likely to hesitate before he pulls down the venerable temple of ages upon his head. Meanwhile the astronomers inform us that the earth revolves on its axis as it did before M. Renan was born, and we are still as far from the sun as ever. Within a few days public confidence in the moral condition of this city has been greatly strengthened by the appearance of a new reformer in the person of M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger. The chaste and decorous author of *La Dame aux Camelias* thinks it high time that everything should be done for this unlucky city. "Is this a world to hide virtues in?" said Sir Toby Belch, and so thinks this new Luther. He has conceived a plan, which, in a short time, will obviously make of Paris a new Jerusalem, and nobly offers it to the public. He says, "Upon the basis of all the statues, upon the summits of all the monuments, in all the great squares and places of resort throughout the city, I would have engraved in large letters not only the chief articles of the code Napoleon, but the maxims of Theophrastus, of Seneca, Marcus Aurelius, Jesus Christ, Confucius, of all those, in short, who have discovered and published formulas of moral truth useful to humanity. Paris should be, in fact, not merely a great and beautiful city, but a great and beautiful book. With as there is no moral tone. We give instructions for the stomach, the feet, the hair, the whole body in truth, but nothing for the soul. Whole pages are inquisitive, and they would naturally be eager to read, if they were written. Such is the meaning of the writing on the wall, and would thus become true men and worthy citizens, even while at their plays.

Eayless W. Hanna, Esq., the law partner of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, has been chosen by the Democratic Committee of Indiana to answer the loyal speech of Governor Morton, delivered on the 26th of June.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

E. MEGRAW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
Wholesale Dealers
In all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,
No. 31 ST. CLAIR STREET.
jy5-y1 Factory 33 and 35 HAND STREET.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal fences in the city, and have the privilege in one of the same. 1628-ly

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.
To the Millinery Trade.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in
Straw and Millinery Goods.
BONNETS AND HATS
In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.
Millinery Goods
FULL LINES OF
BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and
HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, and is complete and fresh in every desirable style, and is profitable to make their purchases from us.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 Market street.

OUR GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.
Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.
FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$70,000
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including City Property, Greenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.
LIST OF GIFTS:
1 Fine Three Story Brick Residence, corner Canal and Chestnut Streets, in the city.....$14,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, Pittsburgh..... 6,500
1 Brick Store House, No. 17 Anderson street, Allegheny..... 5,000
5 Fine Building Lots in Center of East Liberty, near P. R. R. Station..... 2,500
5 City Lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Ross street, Pittsburgh..... 2,500
1 gift in Greenbacks..... $1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks..... 500
1 gift in Greenbacks..... 250
1 gift in Greenbacks..... 125
1 gift in Greenbacks..... 75
1 gift in Greenbacks..... 50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each..... 1,000
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each..... 1,000
400 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each..... 1,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books..... 2,000
1 Grand Guitar Piano..... 800
1 Fine Horse and Top Buggy..... 700
10 gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines..... 1,000
15 gifts of excellent Melodeons..... 1,050
9 gifts ONLY in Jewelry..... 2,000
Viz: 3 Diamond Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 dlor Gold Watches.
11 gifts of Western Farms, lowit:
Nine in Missouri,
LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
Four in Shannon county, One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; Two in Texas county each 160 Acres, One in Ripley county 160 Acres, and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also, Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. All rich Farming Land in good settlements.
Also, 40 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa., including three flowing wells, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented in FORTY GIFTS, as follows: 1200 to $2,160 each. Maps showing the location of said wells, &c., on hand.
Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where all the particulars may be obtained. Warranties given to all the above Real Estate.
A CORRECT LIST, INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDERS' NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS IS KEPT AT OUR OFFICE SO THAT ALL MAY RECEIVE NOTICE, WHETHER THEY ATTEND THE CONCERT OR NOT. Our smallest gifts are photographs of distinguished persons.
The drawing will take place after the concert, four days in succession, at which time it will be appointed by the Ticket Holders alone to superintend the same, and see that the gifts are distributed impartially, and the result published immediately.
Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., forwarded to our RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village within 300 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.
Rates:
5 Tickets to one address..... $4 50
10 Tickets to one address..... 8 00
50 Tickets to one address..... 42 50
100 Tickets to one address..... 85 00
Tickets selling fast, fill up your clubs and send on your orders with the name and address in full, of each subscriber.
Number of tickets issued increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office,
No. 79 FIFTH ST.,
2d Floor, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh
And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.
Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circulars.
Money should be sent at our risk, either by draft, postoffice order, express or registered letters.
We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.
N. B.—Although our tickets issued for the 4th inst., were nearly all sold, yet it became absolutely necessary to defer the Concert for the 30th inst., as each ticket agents time to correct their reports. We must positively have the Names, Postoffice address, and Number of each person's ticket, on each of the tickets to our ticket holders, ourselves or our references. Of course, tickets issued for the 4th inst., are good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.
Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us 28th inst., as our agents will certainly take place on the 30th without fail.
No extra charge for admission.
It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property to our list, as a moderate price.
All communications should be addressed to
M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,
jy7td Box No. 506, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. J. C. M'COMBS.
MACKRELL & M'COMBS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 89 Grant Street,
my25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment.)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 82 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact an agency, collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold. Taxes paid, titles investigated, moneys collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se6-1y

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
at No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue.

DISSOLUTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The business of the business is intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25 000) in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to commence on the 23 day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.
WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.
PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, } Gen. Partners.
WM. A. SCOTT, }
DAVID M. LONG } Spec. Partner.
CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.
FRY & SCOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Glassware, Window Glass, Green and Flint Glass Prescriptions, I. X. L. Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys,
No. 6 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates. jy5

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF
25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams,
25,000 " Dried Beef,
50,000 " Bacon Sides,
75,000 " Shoulders,
Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
E. SELLERS & CO.,
de21 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE and T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office.
120 WATER, AND 133 FRONT.
Branch House,
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy5 Chicago, Ills.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
Oil Well Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.
mh21 PITTSBURGH.

SABLE IRON WORKS
ZUG & CO.,
Iron and Nails.
295 Liberty st.,
my26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, } B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, } J. W. PAUL. apl4

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagon carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevators, All made of the best materials, and warranted. Office at Works, corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny.
j2d COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
Office—No. 10 Wood st.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sills, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Log Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Plow Points, Shoe Couplings, Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters Jobbing and Machine Castings lighter heavy, made to order.
WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
ap8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN HAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tubing, Couplings, Elevators, Spring Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam Irons, Derrick Bolts and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN HAFFETT,
P. O. Box 1123.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

WM. MILLER, Phil'a. C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh
Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
And Importers of
Brandies, Wines and Segars,
Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
jy11

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Diamond,
SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas. Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar. Booth & Edgert's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate Brums, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells. Becker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Cologne, Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel. Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
my29 J. K. SMITH & CO.

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Consignments solicited of
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
Cotton and Sugar
Received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
my29

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
272 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28
R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh Pa.
jy17

CRANBERRIES.
50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries for sale by
de22 J. E. CANFIELD

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 28th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, in South Pittsburgh, about half way between Pittsburgh and Mount Washington, near Bailey's Coal Railroad, will be sold three improved and fifteen unimproved lots of various sizes, in M. Daly's plan. The house property consists of lot of half an acre in the highest state of cultivation, contains a profusion of shrubbery and fruit, of the choicest varieties and variety, and on which is erected a Frame Cottage House, containing eight rooms, kitchen and cellar, bath room, hydrant, &c., spring in the cellar; green house and spring house on the premises; coal under part of the land. If desired two or more acres can be added to this portion of the property. On the adjoining lot, with cellar of good size, is erected two small frame houses, each containing three rooms; the grounds laid out in fruit trees and shrubbery.
On Gray's Road, a plot of ten lots, at present time cultivated as an orchard. Three lots vary in size from twenty-four to thirty-four feet front, by sixty-two eighty-two feet deep; fronts on street thirty-three feet wide, and runs back to one of same width.
On the Brownsville Turnpike, Lots Nos. 6 and 7, twenty five feet front by one hundred and forty deep, with good Frame House and inclose. Also in this connection, lot, containing in the neighborhood of two acres, which is at present worked as a stone quarry, and which is guarded almost exclusive source of building stone.
This entire property is worthy of attention, as it is within easy distance of business, and possesses every requisite for comfort and convenience, and the location is one of the most attractive in the vicinity. Terms made known on day of sale. R. DALY will be on the premises each day prior to sale and show the premises each day prior to sale.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
jy24

IOWA FOUNDRY FOR SALE.
With a desire to retire from business, I offer for sale my
FOUNDRY,
Which consists of the Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, Lathes, Tools, &c., together with the good will and all the business at present connected with said estate. This is a well known throughout the United States, and celebrated for being one of the leading Foundries in the construction and making and putting up all kinds of Rolling Mills, and furnishing Chilled Rolls and all other Castings for Machinery, and Mill Castings generally, to all the mills throughout the United States and extensively in Canadas, having almost every variety of patterns for turning out work, either light or heavy. This affords an opportunity seldom offered to parties wishing to embark in a safe and profitable business. If the purchaser should desire it the Property will be leased for a term of years, and the Patterns, Tools, Lathes, and all the machinery sold at an appraised value.
For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN C. PARRY,
At the Iowa Foundry,
SECOND AND GASS STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy28-8

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.
Liberal Terms to Settlers.
Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land unimproved at the extremely low price of five dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars address
WM. H. RILL, Allegheny City, Pa.,
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my18-ddw-3m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 8 miles of the City Hall, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. The farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use. Watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out-buildings. There is also on the farm a young orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser applies soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. S. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
my26-3m or of James White, on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 346 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are
Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,
TWO LARGE BANK BARNS, 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 350 APPLE TREES, also a choice selection of VINEYARD of 15 ACRES OF CATAWBA GRAPES, in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing, and stock raising. Will be sold in one lot or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address
ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-8M Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh. The mill has a capacity of 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is built of brick, and has a frontage of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.
The Grist Mill
Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUR AND A-HALF FEET FRENCH BURR, and can manufacture 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address
ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-8M Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.
We offer for sale the VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND occupied by the undersigned, containing acres, situate on the Allegheny river, in the City of Taylor county, West Virginia, just outside the city limits. This Lot has a river frontage of 300 feet, and extends back with the right of filling into the river about 200 feet from the water mark. Both wood and coal make abundant crops of ground.
For Boat Works, Steel Works, Foundries, Saw Mill, or other manufacturing purposes, cannot be excelled. Terms easy.
We also offer for sale a large lot of Brick, damaged Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Engine Boilers, Machinery, Iron Scraps, &c.
On the premises, foot Tay st. street.
Pittsburgh.
jy25-6m

FOR SALE—
A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
Suitable for a Dairy Farm, in Ross township, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, near Lagonier's old tavern, on the Perrysville plank road, on which is erected a good substantial Brick Dwelling House, with Cellar, and all modern improvements with Tenant House, Spring House, and the best of water always in large Bank Barn, with Stabling for 25 to 30 horses, and Sheds, and containing about 200 fruit trees of the best quality, together with a large variety of grapes. The land is cultivated about 11 acres, all well watered with the best of springs, and is in a high state of cultivation. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars address JOHN M'FADDEN,
On the Premises,
Or address Box 306, Allegheny City.
jy21-3m

COAL LAND FOR SALE.
Three hundred acres of COAL LAND, with good Coaling Privileges, situate on the Ohio river, for sale. The Works are now in the entries and chambers at present in operation. Also, a Lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh, and about twenty Dwelling Houses on the premises. For terms apply to
P. C. SHANNON, Attorney at Law,
jy23-8 No. 78 Grant street.

FOR SALE—
A piece of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The property is in a high state of order, has a never failing supply of water, with spring house at the door, a choice variety of one and two year old apple trees. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
C. S. BATES,
jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—10 Building Lots, fronting a front on Bedford street, of 20 feet and extend back 100 feet to Wilson's alley, a short distance beyond the water basin in the 17th ward, and the price of which is $140 per lot, on easy terms. Apply at once to
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
jy19 (Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,
In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-Third of the Estate of the late JOHN A. VAUGHN, Esq., deceased, by applying to Mr. HERRON, on the premises, or to R. DEMPSTER,
jy26 No. 54 Fifth avenue.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The CIRON CITY COAL COMPANY offers for sale on liberal terms, their coal mines, with 500 acres of timbered land, good dwelling and building facilities, on Ohio River, near Yellow Creek, with good prospects for coal. The mines are opened, and have been for the last eight years, and has proven to be of the greatest thickness and purity. Apply to PETER HEMPHILL, or DARMAGILLY, Pittsburgh; R. HERWIG, Wellsville, Ohio; MUELLER, 10 Atwater Block, Cleveland.
jy12-tf

HOUSE
FOR SALE.
I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUOT,
my24-eodtf 115 Penn street

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
J. S. KING.
jn13-tf

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.
ap4-tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Time and Distance Indicator,
[Copyright secured.]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.
NEW STYLES
OF
COLD CHAINS
SLEEVE BUTTONS
AND
FINGER RINGS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth Street.
jy23 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.
This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS not having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be
Simplicity and Perfection Combined.
It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will
NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.
And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from thread, from the coarsest to the finest number, or silk Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A
NOISELESS MACHINE.
It helps the last Standard Sewing Machine patented We claim for it to be one of the BEST, SIMPLEST and MOST DURABLE now in use, and is the only machine in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE, should call at
CARSON BROTHERS
NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,
je26 3mood ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

THE
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINE,
MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.
It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and lines all intricate of winding thread is avoided. Runs silk, fibre threads, and consumes wood cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the most seasoned fabric, so that it is free from all stiffness, and will look as washing, ironing, or wear.
AGENTS wanted. The "Bartlett" Machine is licensed under patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer co.
Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to call on us and witness the operation of these machines, or send for a descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.
EMERY & HOWES,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
my15-3m 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for
PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
SEWING MACHINES
The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines
With GLASS FOOT, BRAIDER and CORDER, and the
Dalton Knitting Machines,
Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
24 FIFTH STREET,
jel1-MATH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

ERNEST A

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Re-Opening on August First—Extensive Changes and Improvements in the Interior—Everything New from the Cellar to the Attic—Resume of the Alterations and Fresh Features of the House, Etc., Etc.

In offering to our readers the following brief descriptive sketch of what may be justly regarded as one of the most popular and thorough first class hotels of the present day, we are happy to state, that after several months of careful and costly preparation, this spacious establishment will be thrown open for the reception of guests on Wednesday, August 1st. The improvements lately made at the "St. Charles," are such as will bear the most careful scrutiny. Artizans and artists have been busily at work refitting it up in a style of rare taste and excellence. Their labors have now reached completion, and the hotel will be ready for use in a few days, as indicated.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

The interior of the hotel is at once striking in appearance, having been entirely renovated from cellar to attic, newly painted, and repapered. Everything is entirely fresh and new from the least to the most important article or fixture required for the convenience and comfort of guests. Captain James Wood, the owner of the "St. Charles," is deserving of much credit for the liberal and public spirit he has displayed in the improvements made, and the lesse, Mr. Harry Harris, merits a liberal share of the public patronage. The extent and completeness of the house as it stands, to-day, has been brought about under his personal superintendence, and harmonizes with his character as a thorough business man and obliging host. No material change has been made in the exterior of the "St. Charles."

THE HOTEL ENTRANCE AND OFFICE.

The main entrance remains where it has always been, but its fresh and neat appearance is very attractive. Ascending the broad flight of stairs to the main floor of the house, the visitor finds himself standing in an ample and beautiful hall, facing the hotel office. The office has been considerably enlarged and better adapted to the requirements of the proprietor and his clerks than formerly. There is now ample space for facilitating the transaction of all the business connected with each department. The rear wall has been set back several feet, giving it a very roomy appearance. One of Chalmers's patent Mercantile Annunciators sets in this wall, by the side of a beautiful timepiece. From the ceiling is suspended a heavy bronze gas chandelier of very superior design, and from the fluted iron columns and the walls are gas brackets of a corresponding character. The office furniture is mahogany and oiled walnut of artistic style and finish. The counter is painted white, with a rich gloss, and is surmounted by a heavy white Italian marble top, polished to the highest degree. On the left of the office is located the hat and cloak room, containing every modern improvement. To the right of the office is the grand staircase with its heavy balusters, rail, circular head pieces and carved newel posts. The floor of the office is carpeted with a soft, rich green Brussels, and the walls are finished in white, with suiting relief being unusually fine. The whole of this spacious apartment is well lighted and finished in a style of unusual elegance. The frescoing of the ceiling is in the Renaissance style, and the walls are papered in fresco in a highly artistic manner.

GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR AND READING ROOM.

To the extreme right of the office there is an entrance into the gentleman's parlor, a well lighted and ventilated apartment, forty-five feet long by twenty feet wide. The walls are richly papered in pink, green and gold, and from the ceilings hang two costly bronze chandeliers of beautiful pattern. Large French mirrors are placed between the windows at either end of the room, reflecting the unusually fine appearance of the apartment. The furniture consists of artistically carved easy chairs, ordinary chairs, sofa chairs, and two elegant settees, all manufactured and oiled to suit. The floor is covered with a rich Brussels carpet, and the mantel pieces are made of marbleized iron, after a design of great beauty. The reading room is located in the rear of the gentlemen's parlor, having an entrance from it, and also from the principal hall to the right of the office.

THE GENTLEMEN'S TOILET ROOM.

In the rear of the office is a luxurient toilet room for gentlemen, provided with costly marble basins, silver mounted faucets, hot and cold water, French looking glasses, hat and coat racks, toilet utensils, etc.

PARLORS, DRAWING ROOMS, ETC.

Passing to the left of the office is the reception room, an elegantly furnished apartment Directly opposite, fronting on Wood street, are the ladies' drawing room and parlor. Both apartments are similarly furnished, except that the former contains a magnificent seven octave rosewood piano of the most delicious tone. The walls are covered with white and gold paper, of the richest pattern, and the ceilings are finished in white, with heavy center pieces, from which are suspended gas chandeliers of original design and great beauty. The window frames, sashes, &c., are painted a glossy white, and the windows are hung with heavy lace curtains of the latest Parisian pattern. All the ornaments and cornices consist of a combination of rosewood and gold. The furniture is rosewood, covered with the best mohair cloth, and all the other appointments are equally attractive and luxurious. The draperies are of great beauty in the parlor, and entered only through either of two spacious arches. Between these arches stand marble mantlepieces, one in each room, and both of the same rich pattern. Two elegant mirrors are placed over the mantles, and Italian marble top tables are set in the center of each apartment.

THE PRINCIPAL HALLWAY.

Between the Reception room and the office is the principal hall paved with Mosaic tiles. A private entrance for ladies opens from Third street into this hallway. On either side of the hall are suits of rooms, and at great cost expense in the most luxurious manner. The furniture is wholly composed of oiled walnut. This is a feature which has been carefully observed throughout the house. Brussels carpets cover every floor, and bronze gas chandliers and brackets are an additional and useful ornament to every apartment.

THE DINING ROOM.

The dining room is located at the end of the principal hall. This important department will vie with any other in the State in point of size, appointments, light, ventilation, etc. It is one hundred feet long by twenty-eight feet wide and will accommodate over one hundred and fifty persons. Four handsome chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling, having six jets each which give a brilliant light, during the "heated term" a refreshing draft is always secured and in the winter, the room is warmed by steam. The furniture is constructed of cherry, excepting the chairs which are of oiled walnut. The sideboards, tables, dishes, spoons, forks, &c., are all of the best and most approved